make them realise the change of their roles under the Open School System.

Currently two uplinks are available, one at IGNOU and the second at ISRO, Ahmedabad. The channel has now reached an operational stage. There are several regular users and many frequent users. The potential of its application in very important areas like primary school teacher training, panchayati raj training, training of health and ICDS anganwadi workers, training of trainers, etc. is great.

Southern Gas Grid

2860. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the stage at which the Southern Gas Grid Stands;

(b) the steps taken so far to implement it;

(c) the nature of bottleneck, if any, in the implementation of the project; and

(d) the steps taken to remove such bottlenecks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI T.R. BAALU) : (a) to (d). The Southern States have completed the pre-feasibility study for the project. The feasibility of importing gas from Oman and Iran and the feasibility of importing LNG for the Southern States is under study. The project will be implemented when sufficient gas/ LNG is available.

Sethusamudram Project

2861. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals under the consideration of the Government to implement the Sethusamudram Project; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Absorption of Candidates Government Appointment

2862. SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of candidates recommended by the UPSC during 1994-95 and 1995-96, till date for appointment in Government service;

(b) the number of recommended candidates by the UPSC absorbed in the Government service; and

(c) the reasons for not absorbing the remaining candidates and steps contemplated by the Government to absorb them the Government jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) and (c). This information is not Centrally monitored. However, the candidates recommended by the UPSC are generally reqiired to be appointed against the post for which they have been recommended though there may be some delay due to completion of pre-recruitment formalities or change in the vacancy position.

STATEMENT

	1994-95	1995-96
By Examination	4326	3991
By Recruitment	900	947
By Promotion	3869	3242
By Transfer/on deputation	290	416
Total	9385	8596

Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes

2863. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of various schemes under Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme going on in the country;

(b) the budgetary allocation made for these programmes during the last three years and for the current year;

(c) the number of people benefited thereby in each State during the above period;

(d) the amount actually provided to each State for these programmes during the same period; and

(e) the details of further plans of the Government to alleviate the urban poverty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. U. VENKATESWARLU) : (a) This Ministry is implementing three centrally sponsored schemes namely, Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme

(PMIUPEP) for urban poverty alleviation. The details of these schemes are given in the attached Statements I, II and III

(b) Budgetary allocations made for these schemes during last 3 years and current year are as under :

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Allocation (Rs. in Crores) 1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
1.	NRY	75.00	70.00	71.00	71.00
2.	UBSP	18.00	16.00	18.00	18.00
3.	PMIUPEP	-	-	105.80	100.00

The PMIUPEP was launched only in Nov. 1995 with an total outlay of Rs. 800 crores for a period of Five years commencing from 1995-96.

(c) The details of no. of beneficiaries under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana and Urban Basic Services for the Poor are given as in attached Statement IV and V respectively. As regards Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme, the scheme was launched only in Nov. 1995 and as such it is too early to assess the progress of the scheme. Most of the States are in preliminary stages such as preparing Town project reports, conducting house to house surveys and identification of beneficiaries. Details as reported by States, are given in Statement VI attached.

(d) The details of the amount actually provided to each State for NRY, UBSP and PMIUPEP during this period i.e. 1993-94, 94-95, 95-96 and 96-97 are given as in Statement VI, VII and VIII.

(e) It is proposed to continue these poverty alleviation schemes during the Ninth Five Year Plan period also.

STATEMENT-I

Nehru Rozgar Yojana

The Nehru Rozgar Yojana was launched in October, 1989 with the objective of providing employment opportunities to the unemployed and under-employed urban poor. The Scheme is applicable to households living below the poverty line in urban areas and within this broad category, SC/ST/Women constitute a special target group. The Yojana consists of three Schemes.

(i) The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME) aims at skill upgradation and provision of subsidy and loan to urban poor beneficiaries with the objective of setting up micro-enterprises in the spheres of industry, services and business. The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises is applicable to all the urban settlement.

(ii) The Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE) aims at provision of wage labour to urban poor beneficiaries through construction of economically and socially useful public assets in the low income neighbourhoods under jurisdiction of Urban Local bodies having a population below one lakh. The material - labour ratio is to be maintained at 60:40.

(iii) The Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU) seeks training in construction trades as well as a subsidy and loan from HUDCO. The Government's subsidy under the scheme is restricted to a ceiling of Rs. 1,000/- and a loan from HUDCO upto Rs. 9,950/- for upgradation of the dwelling units of economically weaker beneficiaries. Additional funds within the ceiling of Rs. 19,500/- can be availed under the EWS Scheme of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO). The Scheme is applicable to urban local bodies having a population below 20 lakhs.

Funding Pattern

Expenditure on Nehru Rozgar Yojana is to be shared between the Central Government and the State Governments/UTs with legislatures on a 60:40 basis.

STATEMENT-II

Objectives :

The objective of the UBSP scheme is to foster Neighbourhood Development Committees in slums for ensuring the effective participation of slum dwellers in developmental activities and for co-ordinating the convergent provision of social services, environmental improvement and income generation activities of the specialist departments. In a nutshell, the aim of the programme is to improve the quality of life of the urban poor, especially the most vulnerable sections of the population such as women, children, youth, members of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and minorities who tend to be neglected in the urban cities.

Salient features of the Scheme :

The emphasis under the UBSP Scheme is on community participation and convergent provision of services related to mother and child health, primary education, nonformal education, rehabilitation of the destitutes/disabled and promotion of communal harmony on the one hand and provision of clean drinking water, low cost sanitation and other essential physical services on the other. This is to be brought out by converging various programmes like Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), promotion of basic primary education, adult education programme, nonformal education programme at the slum level through the active involvement of Neighbourhood Development Committees.

Coverage :

The UBSP scheme is applicable to the slum pockets within specific towns/cities selected by the State Government/UTs in consultation with the Central Government. The UBSP Scheme is universally applicable to all persons residing in the low income Neighbourhoods (slum pockets) selected for coverage within the jurisdiction of Urban Local Bodies.

NGOs :

NGOs are increasingly becoming critical element in the UBSP Programme. Within the UBSP Programme, NGOs are involved as Field Training Institutes for city level training. At city level, NGOs conduct collaborative activities including community mobilization, basic education, women's income generating and thrift societies and community nutrition etc.

Financial Outlay :

The UBSP Scheme was launched in 1990-91. The entire expenditure on the Scheme till 1991-92 was borne by the Central Government. From the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan, the expenditure on the Scheme is being shared on a 60:40 basis between the Central Government and the State Government/UTs. Further, the per capita expenditure on the residents of every selected slum pocket will be Rs. 75/- in the first year and Rs. 50/- from the second year onwards, after the basic infrastructure has been established. A total outlay of Rs. 84.45 crores has been provided for the Scheme for the Eighth Plan period.

It is proposed to provide Rs. 18.00 crores for the Scheme in the Central Sector during the fifth year (1996-97) of the Eighth Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 12.00 crores will be the States share during 1996-97 thus making a total amount of Rs. 30.00 crores for the said period.

Achievement :

As on 30th June, 1996, over 7845 Neighbourhood Development Committees comprising primarily of urban poor women have been set up in around 301 towns taken up for the provision of basic services all over the country. These community based structure cover around 65.00 lakh low income women and children. 3712 mini plans have already been prepared and 582 Community Organisers are in the field working as Catalysts for enriching community participation.

STATEMENT-III

Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP)

Recognising the seriousness and complexity of urban poverty problems, especially in the small towns where the situation is more grave due to lack of resources for planning their environment and development, the PMI UPEP has been launched in November, 1995.

Objectives :

The general objective of PMI UPEP is to attack the several root causes of urban poverty simultaneously in an integrated manner so as to eradicate poverty from the targetted urban areas by the turn of the century. The specific objectives of the Programme are (i) Effective achievement of social sector goals; (ii) community empowerment; (iii) Convergence through sustainable support systems; (iv) employment generation and skill upgradation; (v) Environmental Improvement; and (vi) Shelter Upgradation.

Coverage :

The Programme is applicable to all Class II urban agglomerations with a population ranging between 50,000 and 1 lakh subject to the condition that elections to local bodies have the held. In order to ensure that the urban poor could avail of the benefits under the Programme irrespective of the fact that elections to urban local bodies have not been held for various reasons; it had been decided, as a one time exception (1995-96) to release funds to such States also. Further, keeping in view the peculiar problems of the backward and hilly States, it has been decided to extend the Programme to 72 district towns in North-Eastern States, Sikkim, J & K, Himachal Pradesh and Garhwal and Kumaon Regions (UP). The Programme is being implemented on a whole-town/project basis extending the coverage to all the targetted groups for having visible impact and facilitating overall development of the town to be covered.

Salient Features :

The Programme envisages resource mobilisation also through the community, urban local bodies, NGO's and the private sector participation. The Programme also provides for creation of a National Urban Poverty Eradication Fund with contributions from private sector linked to 100% Income Tax exemption.

Multi-purpose community kendras, each of approximately 300 sq.ft. is to be set up to function as community pre-school/functionad literacy/non formal education, primary health care/cultural centre, etc. each for neighbourhood groups consisting of atleast 100 families.

Under the Programme, it is proposed to provide basic physical amenities on a whole-town basis, like, water supply, general sanitation, garbage and solid waste disposal including small construction activities like, roads, pavements, drainage, community baths/latrines, etc. on a 60:40 basis between the Central and the State Governments.

A per capita cost of Rs. 100/- in the first year and Rs. 75/- in the subsequent years will be available for community activities.

Financial Outlay :

The funds are allocated amongst the States/UTs on the basis of incidence of urban poverty and in relation to the number of towns. A total outlay of Rs. 800 crores as Central share has been provided for the Programme for the entire programme period of 5 years (1995-96 to 1999-2000). A sum of Rs. 106.20 crores had been released as Central share for the programme for the year 1995-96. It is proposed to provide Rs. 100 crores as Central share for the Programme for the year 1996-97.

STATEMENT-IV

Nehru Rozgar Yojana

S. No.	Name of State/ UT	S.U.M.E. Benficiaries assisted				S.H.A.S.U. Beneficiaries assisted to upgrade dwelling units			
		93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18175	15510	5701	17081	6133	19976	3199	2606
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	40	-	813	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	1299	13572	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	1987	-	14026	428	1985	-	9588	-
5.	Goa	440	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Gujarat	2630	1663	1777	1128	271	57	-	-
7.	Haryana	800	2060	1725	1454	1760	-	-	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1334	-	-	-	-	-
9.	J & K	91	-	1489	2386	743	-	-	2198
10.	Karnataka	3345	14048	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Kerala	5202	3279	1252	-	41475	20740	-	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	32072	-	160019	11633	-	-	-	-
13.	Maharashtra	11917	7435	10641	-	6200	-	-	-
14.	Manipur	2745	1651	-	-	154	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	274	-	146	1415	-	-	-	203
16.	Mizoram	-	700	40	69	-	887	88	875
17.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	1214	-	6228	1523	68	-	3293	1196
19.	Punjab	3931	2670	2133	3007	1939	2790	4133	-
20.	Rajasthan	11749	9621	9415	7159	-	-	-	-
21.	Sikkim	16	-	310	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	24418	12665	9857	8439	9048	5875	-	313
23.	Tripura	137	33	22	119	130	130	431	13875
24.	Uttar Pradesh	24813	35852	24893	15840	3506	-	1186	-
25.	West Bengal	4368	3042	17567	10057	2000	11611	-	-
26.	A and N Island	177	1	102	96	-	-	-	-
27.	Chandigarh	-	21	135	28	-	-	-	-
28.	D and N Haveli	53	14	37	163	-	-	45	-
29.	Daman and Diu	-	-	213	24	-	-	-	-
30.	Delhi	295	79	-	518	-	-	-	-
31.	Pondicherry	160	706	211	353	-	-	-	-
	Total	152308	124595	126308	93610	55996	22783	44846	

up to 30.11.96.

STATEMENT-V

Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) Statement Showing Release of Central Funds Provided

(Rs. in lakhs)

S No.	Name of State/UT	1993-94 Central share released	1994-95 Central share released	1995-96 Central share released	1996-97 Central share allotted	No. of beneficiaries covered under the programme (in 000's)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	142.15	179.60	260.10	160.10	753
2.	Bihar	115.05	86.285	101.80	67.85 #	-
3.	Gujarat	69.60	63.45	48.15	64.25	174
4.	Haryana	17.70	26.55	29.30	17.80	290
5.	Karnataka	121.20	110.50	94.95	..	030
6.	Kerala	54.60	68.08	70.85	21.75 #	258
7.	Madhya Pradesh	128.80	152.45	174.20	58.05 #	70
8.	Maharashtra	195.25	133.535	133.00	..	006
9.	Orissa	33.05	49.55	30.60	..	005
10.	Punjab	34.05	34.05	16.45	16.45	279
11.	Rajasthan	73.95	96.00	107.10	35.70 #	549
12.	Tamil Nadu	183.80	167.60	108.45	72.30 #	410
13.	Uttar Pradesh	316.45	144.275	282.45	141.20 #	981
14.	West Bengal	131.15	65.575	136.45	68.20 #	020
15.	Goa	11.00	11.00	16.50	05.50 #	015
16.	Arunachal Pradesh	..	..	5.50	..	100
17.	Assam	15.90	21.90	5.50	..	-
18.	Himachal Pradesh	11.00	11.00	11.00	..	109
19.	J and K	11.00	..	..	..	223
20.	Manipur	11.00	16.50	10.50	11.00	441
21.	Meghalaya	11.00	15.00	17.60	05.50 #	010
22.	Mizoram	11.00	16.50	17.60	11.00	015
23.	Nagaland	..	..	..		723
24.	Sikkim	11.00	16.50	5.50		906
25.	Tripura	11.00	16.50	8.25	11.00	559
26.	*A and N Island	18.30	09.15	13.75		028
27.	*Chandigarh	..	09.15	..		058
28.	*D and N Haveli	..	18.30	27.45	09.15	012
29.	*Daman and Diu	..	..	..		001
30.	Pondicherry	11.00	11.00	..		388
31.	Delhi	..	..	11.00		101
	Total	1750.00	1550.005	1750.00	776.80	7514

* No State Share required

\# 50% of Central Share

STATEMENT-VI

Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMI UPEP)

S.No.	Name of State	Central Share Released (95-96)	State Share Required (95-96)	State Share Provided (Tentative)	No. of towns	Town-wise Project Reports prepared	House hold Survey conducted (no. of towns)	No. of applications forwarded to		Cases approved by		Electrions to ULBs held or not
								Banks	HUDCO	Banks	HUDCO	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	980.58	920.66	920.66	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yes
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.11	63.94	..	07	..	..	..	..	..	..	No ULBs
3.	Assam	265.91	249.66	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yes
4.	Bihar	819.37	769.29	769.29	28	24	..	..	..	..	..	No
5.	Goa	90.00	84.49	00.57	03	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yes
6.	Gujarat	583.59	548.15	00.00	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yes
7.	Haryana	183.03	171.84	98.78	09	8	8	..	..	..	..	Yes
8.	Himachal Pradesh	87.57	82.22	..	09	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yes
9.	J & K	136.22	127.91	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	#
10.	Karnataka	634.59	595.82	595.82	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yes
11.	Kerala	263.20	247.13	247.13	09	9	9	2644	391	762	.	Yes
12.	Madhya Pradesh	772.87	725.65	417.14	29	22	26	1007	75	190	50	Yes
13.	Maharashtra	948.60	890.64	..	28	28	28	..	..	..	..	Yes
14.	Manipur	48.65	45.67	..	05	..	..	..	..	..	..	No
15.	Meghalaya	38.92	36.54	..	04	..	..	..	..	..	..	#
16.	Mizoram	19.46	18.28	..	02	02	1	..	..	..	..	#
17.	Nagaland	108.65	102.00	..	07	..	..	..	..	..	..	#
18.	Orissa	269.17	252.72	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	No
19.	Punjab	306.30	287.58	287.58	18	..	18	299	..	..	..	Yes
20.	Rajasthan	506.27	475.34	475.34	20	20	20	270	2853	..	..	Yes
21.	Sikkim	38.92	36.54	..	04	..	..	..	.	..	..	No
22.	Tamil Nadu	1016.37	970.75	970.75	41	41	41	..	..	..	..	No
23.	Tripura	19.45	18.28	..	02	..	..	..	..	..	..	Yes
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1584.74	1487.91	1487.31	53	46	46	No information		689	..	Yes*
25.	West Bengal	679.43	637.91	637.91	18	11	1	..	..	..	..	Yes
26.	A and N Island	50.00	..	NA	01	..	..	..	..	.	..	Yes
27.	Pondicherry	30.00	28.17	..	01	..	..	..	..	..	..	No

Not held in Hilly Districts.

74th CCA not applicable.

STATEMENT-VII

Nehru Rozgar Yojana
The Amount Provided to the States (Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State/ U.T.	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	679.53	508.90	463.50	203.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.75	45.09	57.20	28.20
3.	Assam	89.49	184.72	147.20	-
4.	Bihar	359.30	429.95	471.45	-
5.	Goa	17.85	18.25	18.30	-
6.	Gujarat	212.52	194.45	215.90	-
7.	Haryana	123.29	122.72	11.99	84.75
8.	Himachal Pradesh	56.19	64.75	66.15	-
9.	J & K	87.48	73.61	77.88	-
10.	Karnataka	440.17	398.25	252.06	-
11.	Kerala	234.82	241.58	154.60	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	684.48	595.03	508.25	396.95
13.	Maharashtra	669.50	494.85	521.33	-
14.	Manipur	43.33	66.42	62.91	27.90
15.	Meghalaya	24.10	22.27	31.80	29.30
16.	Mizoram	21.74	29.06	27.58	21.85
17.	Nagaland	15.70	21.95	3.50	-
18.	Orissa	219.80	168.50	156.60	-
19.	Punjab	216.47	196.12	105.60	103.60
20.	Rajasthan	379.50	361.55	330.37	271.25
21.	Sikkim	29.68	29.15	28.46	22.70
22.	Tamil Nadu	765.58	631.76	563.49	220.45
23.	Tripura	25.50	28.81	26.41	21.75
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1711.54	1549.54	1138.89	1025.45
25.	West Bengal	259.00	392.18	441.00	-
26.	A and N Island	13.53	21.21	16.70	15.00
27.	Chandigarh	13.86	15.79	12.03	9.35
28.	D and N Haveli	11.05	10.35	9.65	-
29.	Daman and Diu	18.25	13.82	22.60	-
30.	Delhi	22.00	22.00	22.00	-
31.	Pondicherry	11.70	27.30	18.60	-
	Total	7477.00	6980.00	6084.00	2481.50

x first instalment.

STATEMENT-VIII

Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP)
State Share

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	Central share released 1995-96	State share required 1995-96	State share provided 1995-96	Central share earmarked 1996-97	State share required. 1996-97	State share provided 1996-97
1.	Andhra Pradesh	980.58	920.66	920.66	866.13	813.17	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68.11	63.94	-	105.00	98.59	-
3.	Assam	145.94	249.66	137.01	345.00	323.90	-
4.	Bihar	819.37	769.29	00.00	723.73	679.50	-
5.	Goa	90.00	84.49	84.49	90.00	84.50	66.95
6.	Gujarat	583.59	548.15	00.00	515.47	483.97	-
7.	Haryana	183.03	171.84	171.84	161.67	151.81	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	87.57	82.22	82.22	135.00	126.74	-
9.	J & K	136.22	127.91	127.91	210.00	197.16	-
10.	Karnataka	634.59	595.82	595.82	560.52	526.25	-
11.	Kerala	263.20	247.13	500.00	237.47	218.26	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	772.87	725.65	417.14	682.67	640.94	-
13.	Maharashtra	948.60	890.64	700.00	838.88	786.66	-
14.	Manipur	48.65	45.67	45.67	75.00	70.42	-
15.	Meghalaya	38.92	36.54	36.54	60.00	56.35	-
16.	Mizoram	19.46	18.28	-	30.00	28.17	-
17.	Nagaland	108.65	102.00	101.90	135.00	126.74	-
18.	Orissa	269.17	252.72	00.00	237.76	223.22	-
19.	Punjab	306.30	287.58	00.00	270.55	254.01	-
20.	Rajasthan	506.27	475.34	475.34	447.18	419.82	-
21.	Sikkim	38.92	36.54	-	60.00	56.35	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	1046.37	970.75	00.00	924.24	867.76	
23.	Tripura	19.45	18.28	-	30.00	28.17	-
24.	Uttar Prades'	1584.74	1487.91	1487.31	1444.61	1356.30	-
25.	West Bengal	679.43	637.91	637.91	600.12	563.44	-
26.	A and N Island	50.00	-	-	50.00	46.94	-
27.	Pondicherry	30.00	28.17	00.00	30.00	28.17	-

Carbon Black Feed Stock

2864. SHRI SAN PAN THORAT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited is manufacturing and marketing Carbon Black Feed Stock (CBFS) at their Mahul refinery;

(b) if so, the per annual production for the last three years;

(c) whether speciality lubricant manufacturing units are facing difficulties in securing Carbon Black Feed Stock (CBFS) for their genuine manufacturing requirement; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed be taken to regular release of CBFS to the local manufacturers of speciality lubricants on priority basis to meet their genuine manufacturing requirement?